BY AUTHORITY.



Notice is hereby given that the Standards of Weights and Measures, have been received at the office of the Governors of Hawaii, and that all Weights and Measures presented at this office will be tested and sealed, according B. A. LYNAN.

List of Tax Collectors for 1869.

OAHU.	
Honolulu	
Ewa and WaianaeJ. W.	Keawehunahala
Waisins	W. C. Lane
Koolauloa	Paukiolani
Koolaupoko	W. P. Wood
MAUL.	
Lahaina	.P. H. Treadway
Wailnku	H. Kumetan
Makawao	d. Keohokhua
Hans	Lyons
Melokai and Lanai	D. Kaopenhina
HAWAII.	
Hilo	W. Akao Rapai
Hamakus	W. H. Rogers
North Kohala	P. Kamakaala
South Kohala	F. Chilingworth

HAWAII,
Hile
Hamakus W. H. Roge
North Kohala P. Kamakaa
South Kehala
North KonaJ. G. Hoap
South Kons Chas. F. Ha
Fau L. E. Swa Puna S. B. Punmat
Puns
KAUAI.
Hanslei Sam'l Wiles
AnabolaSolomena Kamaha
LibneD. K. Fy
KeloaJ. Smi

THE Commercial Column of our neighbor, (the P. C. Advertiser,) last week, is something exceptionally splendid, of its kind. The column is headed as follows:

.Frank Sinelair

34-7t

The Gazerre, with characteristic dish genuousness, denies our statement regarding the probable yield of sugar and molasses for the present and next years, without, how-ever offering any reliable data to support its

It appears that, in his weekly issue of Sept. 11th, this statistician, who, very properly says that the "dissemination of correct information should be the great object of a commercial newspaper," had published the following as a fact :

"Sugar and molasses come in quite freely from the plantations, averaging two hundred tons a week, with a property of the prope tons a week, with a prospect of continuance at the same rate to the close of the year, when there will probably be an increase. The reports from the plantations are generreports from the plantations are gener-good, and the average yield will be fully

This is the quotation, verbatim et literatim,-punctuation and all. At the same time, they make the following report of the state of stocks of imported goods, and of the prospect of sales of the same :

Trade for this season of the year is considered very good, with a steady demand from the country districts for choice staple goods. Now, we do not intend to get into any

to the People, who own and maintain this would do all they could to detract from paper, our Commercial was written out him. He says :-

grinding some time ago; on Oahn, only Wil-der's and Chamberlain's Piantations are at work, expecting to turn out about 60 tons more; on Hawaii, the Kohala Plantation is the only one still at work; whilst from Mani, about 1000 tons may be expected as the balance of the present year's crop. Making a careful estimate, we are of opinion that from 1000 to 1200 tons of sugars may yet be expected to go forward to San Francisco of expected to go forward to San Francisco of the present year's crop. The overestimates of our sugar crop must work to the disad-vantage of the Planters, particularly under the present circumstances, where the San Francisco importers carry heavy stocks,— and should they rely on the report that 200 tons of sugar per week for the balance of the reer, is to come forward and then join the year, is to come forward, and then join on the expected new crop of 1870, say 7000 to 8000 tons, we may certainly expect that prices of sugars will recede considerably. And the following remarks were likewise

made, in their proper place: We have been at considerable trouble get accurate information regarding the bal-ance of the crop of sugar yet to come in, and believe it to be thoroughly reliable, [see and factors in San Francisco may rely upon it, that no such accession to the already large stock will reach them from here.

It will be seen that no mention is made follows: of any paper or person in our report. But we simply state the facts, not imagining destructive to the Kalwiki cane fields, ing that any pretext could be made out of it, for any allusion to the private business of the persons connected with this paper, and their friends and relatives.

Now, it makes very little difference to us what our neighbor's report is,-that "borer" there, or ever heard the present concerns his 912 subscribers,—but it will proprietor, or anyone connected with him, be observed that our report was made on speak of the Kaiwiki Plantation, before the facts; and many gentlemen in town its sale, in any way. But he nobly wishes expressed a regret that advance slips had to detract from the property purchased, to not been issued from this office, to go by render it more difficult for the young purthe steamer of last week.

then every one will give the Editor great the same malice to him, or his sons, as credit for his assiduity in getting it up, and they grow up. Nor did anyone ever hear will admire his ingenious attempts to creep any report of any "borer" on Waihee, through a knot-hole. Bead over the sen- either before or after the sale. But, on tence again. Here it is:

"Sugar and molasses come in quite freely from the plantations, averaging two hundred tons a week, with a prospect of continuance at the same rate to the close of the year, when there will probably be an increase."

Is there one man in this community means-that 200 tons of sugar is to come nees, Messrs. H. A. P. Carter and W. L. in weekly? Have we ever sold molasses Green. tons, this year," mean 500 or 1000 tons of ular importance, in the public mind, over

quence of the enormous tariff in the United States, that it is not worth sendsmall proportion of molasses sent forward, as per the table published by the same paper on the 18th, which is here inserted,

	Super, Zho.	Molantes, Galle.
January to June 30, 1869	10,027,061	155,670
Export per Idaho, July 2	825,065	77.00
Export per Comet, in July	416,545	11,400
Export for McKean's Island	200	90
Export per Robert Cowan	173,596	7,993
Export per Byzautium	143,161	5,100
Export per Alaska	229,058	530
Export per Idaho, in August.	797,287	- where
Export per Ethan Allen.		10,963
Export per D C Murray		2,600
Export per Idaho, Sept. 13	648,000	27.0
Export per Comet, Sept. 13		4,790
Total from Jan. 1 to Sept 13		200,074

to the best of our ability-being cheerfully assisted by the most competent persons, and having access to the very best authorities-and the very extreme amount to be realized from this year's crop does not transcend 1500 tons: It can scarcely be expected to reach it.

In glancing back at this last sentence of ours, does not every man read it as meaning 1,500 tens of sugar, -not taking the molasses into account, but inferring that the molasses naturally belonging to the sugar will come with it. Again he says :

"When the GAZETTE undertakes to misrepsu enief assumes the role of a speculator in sugar plantations, and its commercial writer is a sugar agent, the success of whose spec-niations and business depends in a great measure, and at this particular time, on a mis-representation of facts." Now is not there richness for you!

Passing from our friend's quibble about that molasses, and in behalf of our planting friends, sincerely thanking him that he lets himself down as easy as he can, and does not stick to the assertion that there is really to be received 200 tons of sugar to the week-nay, in their behalf, even expressing gratitude that he does not advance a step further, and maintain that the 4000 tons are already in store-let us admire the brilliancy of that genius which makes out of a sugar agent a speculaton in sugars, the success of whose business depends on misrepresenting the cropsthat is to say, making them to appear less than they are. Everyone should bereafter go to the holders of an article, and say : I wish to buy of you, and you must sell cheap, because you thought there were 4000 tons on the market, and, in point of

It is not for us to say anything about the dragging of the private business of any citizen into every matter. This is

fact, there are only 1200 or 1500.

as well as though he had had the good discussion with these gentlemen, (those fortune to have been born in the family of interested in what they are pleased to call this statistician, will appear strange to "ONE of the leading journals in the country," to wit, the P. C. A. aforesaid,) as to | views, and some noble souls even envy a their report. In the discharge of our duty young man, trying his first effort, and

"Indeed, we have heard it binted that the sale of the Kaiwiki Sugar Plantation was injured by the attempts of the Government paper to cry down our crops and trade, thereby deterring capitalists from investing. The same may have been the case to some extent in the sale of the Walhee estate last

He never heard any such thing "hinted." for the simple reason that no line or word in this paper can be quoted, twisted or garbled, into any such attempt. Good accounts of the Kaiwiki Plantation were given in this paper, as it was believed to deserve; and we received the thanks of those interested for our disinterested efforts to bring their property to the favorable consideration of the public. At open auction, the sellers made the best representations they thought the case susceptible of: there were men there conversant with the whole matter, and Mr. F. H. and believe it to be thoroughly reliable, [see commercial column.] None of our friends can inform us on what basis a calculation is formed that we are to have 200 tons per week for the balance of the year, and an increase thereafter. It is not so, and our friends the malicious comment was made, after the purchase, by that same paper, without the smallest provocation or authority, as

"The report that the case bovers are to

He can not produce one man who will say that he ever heard any report of the chaser to raise money to carry it on. Let But let us examine this curiosity, and us hope that no one will desire to pay back the contrary, it was cried with the follest exposition of expected crops, and every effort was made to obtain a price; and, in this paper, the estate was commended in every way possible. The crops were explained to be very valuable—every patch who does not know that that sentence was surreyed and estimated, by the Assig-

by the ton, here? Does anyone, in saying, Now, we do not think that the Waibee "I have turned out 500 tons, or 1000 and Kaiwiki plantations have any particsugar and molasses? or does he mean so any others, though they occupy so promirally belongs to it, or so much thereof as losopher who edits the P. C. A. is pleased proceeding in any manner by petition for discipline and to condemn the principles to call his mind. But the assiduity with a kabeus corpus. This was not, however, Luther, Calvin, and others of the religion revolutionists of the 16th century.

without comparison with the manifests, is again marked by the application he Legislature probably expected a reasonmakes of these two instances. He says that this paper depreciates the crops for the purpose of buying them. Now, as the sellers made their own representations of the crops on those plantations—and in the case of Waihee, as has been shown, represented it at 950 tons—of sugar, mind, not sugar and molasses—it would certainly be a most brilliant way of depreciating the price to say those plantations have so much—indeed, they are very productive; they will furnish one-eighth of all the crop that will be produced this year, and although their crop is large, everyone's else is small. This conception is almost as brilliant as the previously inis almost as brilliant as the previously indicated idea of the speculator depreciating the quantity on the market, for the purpose of lowering the price.

But his brilliancy culminates, as is be interesting to our readers: proper, in the last paragraph, for having The excitement to day over the great intermade a spectacle of himself in trying to banks of the Thames have been lined with make people believe that he meant 200 tons of sugar and molasses, he makes the following remark :

Now as regards next year's crop. The best informed persons estimate this year's crop at fully twenty millions of pounds, and that of 1870 at twenty-free millions of pounds.

the molesses

Supreme Court-In Chambers. BEFORE HARTWELL, J, SEPT. 18, 1809.

A petition by Henry Cornwell, brotherin-law of Louzada, duly verified, and filed Sept. 17, 1869, came on for hearing. The petition sets forth that on the sworn complaint of David Dayton, Esq., Deputy one of the privileges of one who invests a attendant who had been furnished for him da might be discharged from the Hospital without risk to any person, if he were kept under quiet and proper influences. Harvards refreshed the stroke oar, Loring. The Americans tried a spurt, but found the effort ineffectual, the Oxfords getting more of the lead and eventually winning the race by and that it would be well for him to be and that it would be well for him to be discharged, as his recovery would then be more likely. Mr. Davison, superintendThe Americans were well received at the finish. and at the Hospital, testified to the same and returning landed at Barnes'. The race effect, but mentioned certain threats Louzada had made, that he would burn Cornwell's buildings, ac., although showing the most friendly feeling towards him when they met.

Judge Montgomery showed by his record the value of the control of the evidence of Capt. Powers and George McLean, on which his warrant had been issued, by which it appeared that Louzada had acted for several months in an insurance manner, and a few days before the capture of an insane manner, and a few days before. Church, constitute the business of Councils. in McLean's presence, had appeared about to do some violent injury to his, Louzada's survive and he not been restrained by McLenn, and in the opinion of McLean and Capt. Powers it was unsafe to allow him to remain at large. The Deputy Marshal General Councils:

1. Nice, a. D., 325, called to establish grainst the Arians the consubstantiality of was present at the hearing, and the Attorney-General was informed of the petition and hearing, but desired to leave the matter to the Court. The Court expressed some doubt whether, under the act referred to, the present proceeding would allow a decree of discharge on this evidence. The Sections of the act bearing upon this question reads as follows, riz:

"SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, Police and District Courts, shall have the power to commit any person to the said Hospital on a satisfactory com-plaint being made before them that such son is insane, and that the public safety mires his restraint until he becomes of sane mind, or is ordered to be discharged

as hereinafter provided."
"Src. 4. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall have the pos discharge any person confined in said Hospital upon application to them, if upon exination they shall be satisfied that said person is of sound mind."

The petitioner's counsel argued that the proper construction to be given to the words: "If satisfied that said person is of sound mind," is, that such person be shown to be of sufficiently sound mind, to allow him to be at large with safety to others.

The Court said, that on first impression, abuses.

12. Lateran, 1215, renewed the condemna12. Lateran, 1215, renewed the condemna12. Lateran, 1215, renewed the condemna13. Lateran, 1215, renewed the condemna14. Vandols, including a they thought a writ of habeas corpus they thought a writ of habeas corpus
was better adapted to reach this case, and
that the statute power was defective in
requiring proof of sound mind before ordering a discharge. There must be a remely somewhere, of course, in a case where, the procession of the Holy Ghost, and again made efforts to promote re-union between Greeks and Latins. his confinement is no longer necessary on account of others, and where the patient's of Rome.

Welfare may absolutely demand his discharge. Both of these reasons were alleged in the present case. It may have been the object of the Lorielature to the chief of the Lorielature to the chie been the object of the Legislature to obviate, in this provision of the statute, the necessity of producing the body, or the necessity of producing the body, or 18. Trent, 1545, 1563, was called to reform

and in his commercial articles dragged ed had been notified, this petition would

in, head and shoulders—will commend him to his 912 subscribers for his industry and persistency.

But the brilliancy of his imagination, and of the article now under consideration, is again marked by the application he makes of these two instances. He says that this paper depreciates the crops for a policy of the statute and common sense meaning to be the control of the control ing at all-as is evident from the very to his 912 subscribers for his industry and The Court was inclined to give the

The International Boat Race.

Tue following comment of one of the London Journals, on the international boat race, don Journals, on the international boat race, between the Oxford and Harvard crows, will be interesting to our readers:

The excitement to day over the great inter-

spectators since an early hour, and the city has been almost described: business is quite neglected: vehicles of all descriptions, bearing the Harvard or Oxford colors, heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to Now as regards next year's crop. The best informed persons estimate this year's crop at fully freezy sullions of pounds, and that of 1870 at treesty-free millions of pounds.

Does he mean twenty-two millions pounds of sugar and molasses? And if so, does he reckon the number of pounds of molasses that are allowed to run into the case that are allowed to run into the case of th sen? Every one knows he means 22,000, toss for position, and chose the Middlesex side or outside of the semi-circle. Both boats the molasses was engired, and a light southwest breeze was engired, and a light southwest breeze. was suggish, and a light southwest breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were the first to catch the water, and took the lead, gaining rapidly upon their opponents, making forty-five strokes per minute against the Oxfords' forty. At Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the starf, the Harvards led half a length, gaining beadway. They increased the lead as they passed the Willows, but their pace was subsequently stackened and the Ox-fords pulled up, but the Harvards were still three quarters of a length shead at Craven Point, three-fourths of a mile from the start. Marshal, on proceedings had before John Montgomery Esq., Police Justice of Hon-lulu, upon the 4th day of Sept. a p. 1869, under Sec. 3 act of 1862, entitled "an act to establish an Insane Asylum," a war-The Oxfords now went with a steady drag, but act to establish an Insane Asylum," a warrant was issued on the same day by said
Justice, by virtue of which warrant said
Louzada is now in custody at the Insane
Hospital in Honolulu, but is now so far
recovered that he can be set at liberty
without audangering the public safety and
without audangering the public safety and without endangering the public safety, and one-half miles, and the boats were level. praying that he may be discharged and placed in the care of his family and of the Harvards again got even with them. The one of the privileges of one who invests a few hundreds or thousands of dollars in types, ink and paper, and if the 912 (!!) Hillebrand, physician in charge of the subscribers like it—it is well.

Why the gentleman who purchased the Kaiwiki Plantation may not take his chances, and avail himself of his facilities to get on, and that, too, without sneers, as well as thoseh be had had the good. Oxfords gained rapidly at Cheswick, where it four lengths, easing up at last a few strokes

Ecumenical Councils.

unknown in boat racing.

The great General Council which has been Vatican next For instance, the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ was not "defined," or technically

against the Arians the consubstantiality of the Word and the Divinity of Christ. 2. Constantinople, 381, called to condemn the Apollinarists, and to profess against the Macedonians the Divinity of the Holy Spirit. It confirmed the Creed of Nice. That creed which is popularly known as the Nicene, is the joint composition of the first and second

who had already been excommunicated by Pope Coriestina, and Nestorianism, declaring Pope Coriestina, and Nestorianism, declaring that Mary was truly Theotoko, the Mother of God. It also added its authority to the condemnation of Pelagius by Pope Zoziama.

4. Chalcedon, 451, condemned Entyches, who denied the dual nature of Christ. It also confirmed the decrees of the preceding Council of Ephesus.

5. Constantinople, 533, condemned the "Three Chapters" which favored Nestorianism.

ism.

6. Constantinple, 680, condemned Monotheism, an offshoot of Eutychianism, which asserted that there was but one will in Christ.

7. Nice, 787, condemned Iconoclasm, or the Sectaries, who offered the use of paintings and statuary in the ornamentation of charehase.

were condemned.
11. Lateran, 1179, reformed disciplinary

14. Lyons, 1274, discussed the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost, and again

(From the London Times, July 30th, 1868.)

earth. Another race, in an insidious way, dis-putes the world with us. A tribe has made its appearance prepared to prove, in the most practical manner, that it is capable of more

and, to the surprise of all men, we find the lat-ter declaring that, if his rival is not forcibly restrained from competing with him, he will be unable to continue the conflict. It is from California this startling announcement comes. We are told the Chinaman is a "difficulty" in the "Golden State." The particular form the "difficulty" assumes has, indeed, very little of novelty in it. It appears that when the Chinese land in San Francisco they are not uncommonly stoned and beaten by mobs of whites, while the authorities are unable, through fear of the popular prejudice, unable, through fear of the popular prejudice, to protect them. The recently elected Senator of the State has declared that the importation of Chinese into California must be stopped at all hazards, and a Democratic Convention has made their exclusion a "plank" in the party "platform." A heavy tax has already been imposed by the State on their importation, and is actually levied, though we may confess, with the modesty becoming a foreign critic, our belief that if the impost were brought before the Supreme Court of the Union it must be disallowed as unconstitutional. The fact that the duty is paid in spite of the clear prohibition of all import duties on the part of separate States illustrates the unanimity of public opinion in California in discouraging the immigration of Chinese. We may indeed, confess that the Anglo-Saxons of California follow fees that the Angio-Saxone of California follow very faithfully the precedents of Angio-Saxon conduct elsewhere. The news from San Francisco recalls the agitation of our Australian colonies some six fears ago on the same sub-ject. The inhabitants of Victoria manifested the same violent dislike of the Chinamen. Legislation ultimately assumed the form of an import duty, but it was seriously proposed to make the importation of Chinese into the col-ony a criminal offence, and while their further immigration was to be prohibited under severe penalties, active measures were to be taken to send back to their native and those who had send back to their native and those was had crept in unawares to contaminate the Australi-an soil. California thus follows suit of Yiet-oria, and the unity of race in the latest colo-nies of England and America is attested by their common antipathy to those of another

family.

What is the reason of this aversion from the Chinese, thus manifested on the shores of the Pacific, opposite to their own land? The Chi-nese are a peaceful, industrious, frogal people; they are law-abiding; they have no aristocratic prejudices-at least, those have not who emi grate to California. The principle of preme-tion by personal merit, which is the eisenne of Republicanism, is dear to them, though they are, perhaps, indifferent to political combina-tions. Yet they are repelled with rehemence, and provoke the "difficulty" of beating and stoning them in the streets. Our Philadelphia Correspondent expresses with singular felicity the secret of the autipathy they inspire. He writes that "they underbid the white la-bources, and set up their idels in a Christian The secret is explained. We are trans ported in a moment from California to Lanca-shire, where Irishmen undersell the home-born labourers, and practise idolatry in the shape of attending mass; and, taught by the Protestant Conservatism of Lancashire, we understand some of the motives of our kinsmen in Califor-nia and Australia. These Chinese, who are in every other respect, as we have said, peaceful, industrious, frugal, law-abiding, "underbid the white labourers, and set op their idols "in a Christian land." We are inclined to believe that the charge of "setting up idols" is invented as a house former of meach by the said. ted as a happy figure of speech by the politi-cians of California, but their is no question contrive to live comfortably on the produce they extracted from it. A stream washing which had been washed over and over again until no glittering point remained would be undertaken by them, and their microscopic acuteness would realize a wealth of metal. Alone among the races of the world they confront the Englishman, and produce as much work with less pay. Other labourers are often found to work for less wages than the English labourer, but they prove in the end the dearer workmen to employ, because of the insufficier ey of what they turn out. The Chinaman in a large range of employments overcomes this difficulty, and shows a balance in his own fa-vour, and the resentment of the manual labourer he underbids is a necessary consequence. We cannot live," the Californian in effect says upon that which satisfies a Chinese," and, in pursuance of that self-preservation which is the first law of nature, he proceeds to beat and

stone him in the streets.

We venture to think the conflict of races in California will not be solved by import duties or street outrages. It would appear that in California itself there are persons who find the presence of the Chinese useful and convenient. The California sections of the Pacific Railway were usude with their assistance, and while the were made with their assistance, and while the work was thus cheaply done it bears compari-son with the sections completed by "navries" from another world. The same mail which tells us of the vigorous steps taken in Califor-nia, informs as that a Convention has been held at Memphis to device means of bringing Chinese into the cotton, sugar, corn, and rice fields of the South. The Missisvippi and Mis-souri valleys, the mines of Colorado, Nevada, and Arizona the prayies still handed by Iotarge and statuary in the ornamentation of churches.

S. Coustantinople, 869, condemned and deposed Photius.

8. Lateran, 1123, condemned the attempt of the secular power to usurp the power of investiture, or the power of the State to appoint pastors of churches. It further enacted various disciplinary canona.

10. Lateran, 1123, attempted to restore the beriting a civilization more ascient and economic, methods more perfect than the European can boast, but destitute of that strength and toughness of moral fibre which supports authority, the Chinese may be welcomed as assistants in colonization; they need not be feared as the dominating race of the future.

The Republican's Washington special says the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday will consider the conduct of Minister Browne and the Chinese treaty. The President is known to be much displeased with the conduct of Minister Browne. There is considerable speculation in regulation who will fill the vacancy, the post being who will fill the vacancy, the post being regarded as too important to remain long unfilled. Among the names mentioned is that of General Dodge, of the Union Pacific Railrond, who is known to have planned a visit to China following Burlingame's return. General Logan is also mentioned. Hon. W. B. Mann. of Philadelphia, is mentioned by parties interested in the East India Telegraph Company, of which Governor Curtin is President. The other names mentioned are John D. Baidwin, editor of the Worcester Soy, and John Russel Young, late of the New York Tribme.

Another cable, to unite the United States with

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THEOD. C. HEUCK, At Very Reasonable Prices,

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Of Superior Quality,
Muslins and Fancy Jacconettes,
Fancy Colored Silks, for Dresses,
Fine Black and Colored Merinos,
Plain Black Silk, Baratheas,
Superior White Linen,
Coburgs, Alpacas,
Sup'r While, Bine, Plain and Swelled Flannels, White and Drab Moleskins,
White Longeloths, and extra wide
Sheetings, of different qualities,
Blue and Brown Cottons,
Cotton Flannels,
Pantaioon Stuffs,
Pantaioon Stuffs,
Brown Drills,
Wide Mosquito Nettlegs, Victoria Lawns,
Heavy Blue Denims, Ginghams,
Bedtickings, Barlaps,

Blankets. Large size White, Blue, Orange, Green and Scarlet Wool Blankets, extra large, Horse Blankets,

Hosiery.

A complete assortment of Men's Socks, in Cotton and Wool, plain and fancy, Also, Ladies' superior White Cotton Hose, white and black do.

Broadcloth. Superior quality wide Black a Blue Cloths

Clothing.

Men's ordinary, medium quality and best styles Coats, Vests and Pants, in Cotton, Half-Wool, Linen, Wool and Silk, well assorted.

Boots & Shoes.

Men's Fine a Heavy Boots, Shoes a Galters, Also, Ladies' Galters and Shoes. Shirts.

A varied assortment of Cotton, Half-Linen, and all Linen, of new styles, full size, white a fancy, Hickory Shirts, &c.

Undershirts & Drawers, Of Cotton, Half Wool, Merino and Silk

Furnishing Goods. An Assortment of Cotton and Fine Lines Towels, Huckabuck, Crash and Turk-Towels, Huckabuck, Crash and Turkish Towels, superior white Linen
and Cambrie Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Cravatts, Black and fancy colored
Ties, best Silk Umbrellas, large size
and strong frames, Blue a Black
Cotton Umbrellas,
Rookes' best Sewing Cotton, white a black,
White and Blue Cotton, in skeins,
Judica' & Genta' Structfor white Sild Glaces

Ladies' & Gents' superfine white Kid Gloves. Saddlery.

Men's superior German, English and French Saddles, Bridles, Bits, Spurs, Whips' &c. Ladies' best quality Side Saddles.

Cutlery.

Superior Pocket Knives, Jack Knives, and Sheath Knives, various sizes a patterns.

Paints & Oils, Best Quality Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, White Lead and White Zine Paint.

Provisions & Groceries.

resh Westphalia Hams, Bologna Sansages, Fresh Westphalia Hams, Bologus Sansages,
Swiss Cheese, Aromatic (Lineburg) do,
Sardines in half and quar boxes,
French Peas, Checolate,
Cocoa, Herrings, Anchovies, Dried Apples,
Half Barrels best quality Crushed Sugar,
Pure Vinegar in demijoins & casks,
Yellow and Green Split Peas,
Almonds, Pearl Barley,
and Lintels.

The Very Best Quality of Salt. For Pickling and Packing Beef.

Wines, &c. Cases Superior Rhine Wines, Liebfraumlich, Johannisterger, Geisenheimer, &c, &c, in pints and quarts, Sup'r Clarets, Sparkling Hock, pints & qts,

Superior Champagne, Assorted Bitters, &c, Liquors, &c.

Sherry and Port Wine,

Superior Brandy in cases and Casks, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies, Genuine Scheidam Gin in cases and casks Nordhauser Brande weln Doppel Kimmel.

Ale and Porter,

Of the favorite vellow label brand of Deetien and Schroder, Hamburg, only a small lot received, in pints and qu Window Glass, in boxes of 100 square feet each. Rolls Sheet Lead. and Casks Sheet Zinc.

Sundries.

Macassar Oil, Violin Strings, Assorte Looking Glasses, Water Coolers, a few up'r Gold & Silver Watches, Needles, No. 1 to 10, Fish Hooks, 4 to 12 Wrapping Paper, stout, Letter Envelopes Printing Paper, col'd, Playing Cards, ubin's Extracts, viz: Jockey Club, Patchoull, Musent, Geranium, &c, &c, Wash Blue in 14, 14 a 1 lb boxes, Indig Photograph Albums, with Musical boxes attached. A Few of the Famous Fire & Burglar-proof Safes, Copying Presses, and Tables for the same, Copying Books, &c., &c., and a Great Variety of other Useful Articles.

The attention of my Friends and Customers in town and on the other Islands, is respectfully called to this

New Importation of Choice Goods, which, together with the well selected stock of Merchandisc on hand, represents one of The Best & Most Complete Assortment for the General Trade!

And is Offered at Very Moderate Prices and Easy Terms, To suit the present state of the Market-to encourage and Give Purchasers a Fair Chance fortending always to meet a Fair Competi-tion, and to give all a good opportunity not to be outdone by their neighbor.

THEOD. C. HEUCK. olulu, Sept. 6, 1869.—34 Sm

PACKET LINES.

North Pacific Transportation Company's

San Francisco and Honoluli Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship dib IDAHO, dib WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN

Honolulu and San Francisco. LEAVES ABBIVES AT LEAVES ARRIVES AT SAN FRANCO Thr. Ang. Whise. Sept 7 Mos. Sept 1850s. Sept. 28 Sat'y Ang. 7 Frid. Ang. 29 Sat'y Octr 27thr. Octr 14 Wed. Oct. 28 Wed. Nort 2 Wed. Nor. 10 Mos. Nov. 22 Sat'y Nov. 27 Frid. Dec. 10

Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by wailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

Liberal Advances Made on all

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

of Steamer.

Shipments from Europe and the United
States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if
consigned to them, and be forwarded by their
Steamers to Houelulu, PREE OF CHARGE, ex-

Stamers to Honelulu, PREE OF CHARGE, Accept actual outlay.

233. Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
Agents.

1-5m

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco.

The fullowing First-Class Ves-sels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY.

CAMBRIDGE, CLARA B. SUTIL. For Freight or Passage, having Superior ecommodations for Cabin and Steerage Pas-

sengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, 1-3m

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day I formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of BLACK & AULD, for the pur pose of earrying on the Book, Card & Job Printing Business

in general, and solicit a share of the public J. H. BLACK, JAMES AULD. Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1869 .- 34-3t

\$3,000 to \$4,000, To LOAN, on First-Class Securi-ty. Applications to be made to THEOD. C. HEUCK, Administrator of Estate of F. E. C. Kruger Honolulu, Sept. 6, 1869.—34

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS At No. 7 4 Nauanu St.

New Garden Seeds! At No. 74 Nuunnu Street. Just Arrived per Idaho.

Call Immediately at 74 2

J. M. CROWELL. Seventh Industrial Exhibition! -OF THE-

34 1m

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. -OF THE-City of San Francisco.

Opened to the Public, 11 A. M. Sept. 14, 1869. THE BOARD of Managers anbition will open as above, in the spacions Ex-hibition Building creeted on Union Square, in the City of San Francisco, and no pains will be spared to make it complets in all its details.

The Building is weather proof, well venti-lated, and lighted (at night) by 1500 gas jets; is provided with tables for exhibitors use, and has a lice of shafting 200 feet long, provided with necessary pulleys and ample steam-power to exhibit working machinery, and covers an area of 90,000 feet. The lines of telegraph wires will be con-The lines of telegraph wires will be connected in the building, where also, will be the
Post Office and Express Companies boxes. A
fine Band will discourse music every afternoon
and evening, and the visitor will find ample
provision for his comfort in every particular.

The various Hotels are making extensive
preparations to accommodate visitors at moderate rates during the Exhibition season; and
the Board of Managers will, through an agent,
extend all information to strangers seeking accommodations during their stay in the city at
that period.

There is no charge to exhibitors (except the ticket of admission,) and exhibitors are notified that applications for space must be received BEFORE AUGUST 28, or space cannot be

definitely assigned.

Articles intended for Exhibition must be in the Building by SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, and position by that time.

Rules and Regulations, Bianks and Circulars, will be forwarded on application at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, 29 Post Street, Ean Francisco, or by addressing J. H. Gillmone, Corresponding Secretary, same ad-

dress.
Articles from the country must be marked distinctly, "For the Seventh Industrial Exhibition, San Francisco, California. Care J. H. Gillmore, Corresponding Secretary." [23-2m]

\$15. BUY THE BEST. \$15.

SENT BY EXPRESS-CASH ON DELIVERY GENTINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES MPROVED and Manufactured by

I us, are all the best make, Hunting Cores, finely chared and beautifully cuamelled, Patent and Detached Levers, full Jeweled, and every Watch perfectly regulated and adjusted, and GUARANTEED BY THE COMPANY to keep correct time, and usear and not surnish, but recorrect time, and wear and not turnish, but re-tain an appearance equal to solid gold as long

ing out by Mail and Express, C. O. D., any-where within the United States or Canadas, at the regular wholesale price, payable on de-

NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE, as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them. A Single Watch to any Address \$15.

A Club of Siz, with an Extra Watch to the agent sending the club, \$50, making Seven Watches for \$96.

Watches for \$90.

Also, a superi lot of most elegant Oroide
Chains, of the intest and most costly styles
and patterns, for Ladies and Gentlemen's
wear, from 10 to 40 inches in length, at prices
of \$7, \$4, \$6, and \$8 sach, sent when ordered
with Watch, at the regular wholesale prices.

Describe the Watch required, whether Ladies or Gentlemen's size, and address your
orders to THE OROIDE WATCH CO.

23-] 148 Pulton Street, New York.

STEERING OARS, 22 feet in length. For sale by BOLLES & CO